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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation, and commerce, it is only necessary to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence, patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterised the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another Constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them by their voice pronounced in the forms of law; to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the Senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equal of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguards of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemed the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws of usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States.

To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminative invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them, in their assaults upon the constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one.

They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities and ravaging fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a decree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men, like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia.

Well knowing that such and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudices, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstaact, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were so great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action.

A question, which is one, of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasonable intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked of the attempt, of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of those who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Consitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which never attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the Southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the Northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the Southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the Constitution solemnly guarantied. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitive from service laws were enacted in many States, forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever.

In this way that system of harmonious co-operation between the authorities of the United States, and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power,, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well-constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reaction; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but swerve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connection with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representation in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted.—But, at the same period, the question was presented by imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. The question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property*, and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the U. States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the northern States, who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and on the part of the north, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the U. States had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nulity; it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the State, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a widespread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially, if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact?

Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress.—But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority.—More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendments to it, solemn compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more; who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guarantied alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

The argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to be found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave-labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the Northern States? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the Northern States?

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will no where unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them; if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States.

Of course, these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice, and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self government.

While therefore, in general, the people of the Northern States have never, at any time, arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere with the domestic condition of persons in the Southern States, but on the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the government and with acceptance of the necessary consequence—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the Constitution and the existence of the Union.

Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So, when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States, by a geographical line, had been repealed, the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost with its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm from the North against imputed southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the territory of Kansas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress, which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory, and when propagandist colonization of Kansas had been thus undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views, in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents, many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption rather than the permanent suspension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursion into the territory were undertaken, both in the North and South, and entered it on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri: and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constitutional authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union.

But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for the purpose of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts.

Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction to the law, pertinaccously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union.

The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it.

Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States.—The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes of the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suspension of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the inprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions, have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States, where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self-constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgement, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty-four million dollars, and from all sources, seventy-three million nine hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year to amount to ninety-two million eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars. The expenditures, including three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to sixty million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and one dollars; and, including the latter, to seventy-two million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, the payment on this account having amounted to twelve million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty-nine million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the debt of Texas—making a total of seventy-one million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Of this the sum of forty-five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to thirty million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and nine dollars; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt and the extraordinary items paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about forty-eight million dollars. It is believed that, under an economical administration of the government, the average expenditures for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts, probably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty million dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the out-going officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposit all public money in the vaults of the treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposite or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly formed settlements of that remote portion of the country. From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordinance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years. The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28th, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results.—The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary.

The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to nine million two hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight acres; for which has been received the sum of eight millions eight hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars. During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land-warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. On the 30th September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaux of the department; to the pension system; to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendation in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were ten million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars—making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars. The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty-four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the especial attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Rail Road Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relation with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our Minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be effected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects.—Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven millions of dollars; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than twenty-one millions,—an increase of six millions upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above-mentioned treaty.

Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States.

This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement, between Denmark and the maratime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce:—One, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles.

These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, sufficient really, to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey.

To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished,"—I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, and but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering.

Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent state, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced.

Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of states, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure, so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have witnessed a readiness on the part of this government, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that the one relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture.

To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will cooperate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communication on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect.—While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Though its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that state should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government *de facto*; and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it would not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax, was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of the American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property, are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the Government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force in those ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of interoceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare.

Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvass of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations are hardened into manhood.

Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States.

We have, at length, reached that stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relations, we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 2, 1856.

☞The Clinton Democrat, lately published by J. W. McEwen, has been purchased by Diffenbach and Martin.

☞$65,000 in notes were paid into the Lancaster Bank on Friday, Saturday and Monday, thus discharging liabilities to that amount.

Report of the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Postmaster General's report shows the number of post-offices in June 30th, 1856, to have been 25,595, being an increase of 4,664 in four years.

On the 30th of June there were in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the length of which is estimated at 239,642 miles, costing $6,359,474, divided as follows: 20,323 miles of railroad; 14,951 steamboat, and 50,451 canal lines, and nearly 154,000 inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles of railroad, 312 miles of steamboat, 1,250 miles of canal lines, and 8,200, miles of inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas 2,238 miles were added to the length of routes. Between the 1st of July, 1852, and July 1st, '56, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact that within that time this description of service was more than doubled. On the first of December, 1856, the length of railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles, and the total cost for this service at that date amounted to $2,403,747. The whole cost of the inland service on the 1st of July was $6,526,028.

The Secretary alluded to the Panama Railroad Company seizing, on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers via Nicaragua, to force the department to pay what he considers an exorbitant price across the Isthmus; and he recommends the making of a regular contract, not exceeding $50,000 per annum, with that company, and a contract not exceeding $200,000 per annum via Nicaragua or Tehuantepec, so as to give a weekly mail between the Atlantic ports and California.

The expenditures for the year 1856 were $10,105,286, and the gross revenue, including annual appropriations for free mail matter, $7,620,821, showing a deficiency of $2,787,000. He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege, and the compulsory pre-payment of all transient printed matter. Also the repeal of the act of 1845, which gives the Postmaster General discretionary authority to make new contracts for ocean steamship service.

He alludes to the fact that embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana there are now four ocean steamship lines running out of New York at an expense to the government of $1,498,000 per annum. No reason is perceived why one part of the country should be preferred to the exclusion of others. Among other points it is stated that negotiations are in progress with a view to the reduction of the British transit charge on United States closed mails, and of the rate of postage between the United States and Great Britain to 12 cents a single letter or more.

Secretary of the Navy's Report.

The Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed view of the operations of the navy during the last year, and its present strength. Among his recommendations are, for another squadron in the Pacific, rendered necessary by our extending commerce; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery in practice ships; and for the despatch of a small steamer to survey the Guano Islands on which Commodore Mervin made an unsatisfactory report.

The Secretary regards the construction of the six war steamers as inaugurating a new era in the naval service, and repeats his former recommendation for building steam sloops of war of small draft. The sending out of seamen to relieve distant crews is spoken of as an experiment, and will be continued if it shall work well. The Secretary likewise recommends the appointment of assistant pursers with moderate compensation.

Secretary of the Interior's Report.

The Secretary of the Interior's Report states the quantity of land surveyed since last report, and up to the 30th of September last, at 16,873,699 acres, exclusive of school sections. The execution of the graduation act has raised many grave questions which call for the interposition of Congress. He says it is important that the matter be promptly disposed of, either by sanctioning and affirming the action of the land office or directing the patents to be issued without further requirement.

The quantity of land sold for cash during the fiscal year, was over 9,250,000 acres, and the receipts therefore $8,821,414. The total amount of land disposed of is over 30,000,000 acres. He suggests a necessity for further power being granted to the Commission of Pensions to suspend and diminish and discontinue pensions when the reason for granting them has wholly or partially ceased.

The number of patents issued within the year will probably reach 2,500. The report says that during the present administration 52 Indian treaties have been negotiated, 20 of which remain to be acted upon by the Senate. By these treaties Indian titles have been extinguished to nearly 175,000 acres of land. The aggregate money consideration therefore is $11,184,238.

The Indians within our borders are supposed to number about 300,000. The process of civilization among the Indians has already been attended with the happiest results, and gives prospects of steady progress in the amelioration of their physical and moral condition.

The Lancaster Bank.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, of last Thursday morning, says:—We understand from a reliable source that there is a strong probability of this institution being put on its feet again—by a new subscription of stock to the amount suggested by the Directors, in their report to the meeting of stockholders. This project, if carried out, will give the Bank a cash capital of $300,000 to commence with, and enable it to pay its present depositors in one, two and three years. Of course the old stock is all sunk, and will prove a dead loss to the stockholders, unless the doubtful and bad assets of the institution should turn out better than the Directors anticipate.

Since the suspension, the Bank has redeemed over $65,000 of her notes in payment of debts due the institution—thus discharging her liabilities to that amount.

The confidence in the re-organization of the Bank is daily gaining ground in the community, and the heavy stockholders, it is said, are subscribing with great willingness.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders will be held, at Fulton Hall, on Saturday next, the 6th instant.

☞A father, aged 62 years, of property, has been condemned to be hung on the 18th of December, in Canada, for the murder of his son. The deed was done in a fit of passion, which he had not learned to curb.

☞The Upper Mississippi was closed with ice on the 24th ult.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 10, 1856.

Our New Mill.

We say *our* new mill, because if there is any one thing in which every citizen has a *special* interest, it is the mill—therefore, we say *our new mill*. It is now in running order at last. We were through it on Monday last from the roof to the water wheels, and to our notion a better mill, or as good, will be hard to find.

Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie, six months ago, pulled down that old rat hole, the town mill, and now in its place stands an entire new structure, with a beautiful exterior, and with all the improvements of the age in its internal machinery and economy. They have five of the Jouval Water Wheels—four to drive five run of stones, and one to drive the machinery and smutter. Grain can now be ground at sight. Farmers can come in with a load of grain and can take the flour home the same trip. The chopping stones will chop twenty bushels to the hour. No high water will stop the wheels in use, and neither dry nor cold weather will stop the mill. It is just the thing—farmers bring in your grain and try *our* new mill.

☞Life is a romance which most young ladies would like to begin, by reading the third volume first, as it is the one which generally contains the marriages. They, the ladies, should have their pictures taken at E. P. Prettyman's Daguerreotype Gallery, by all means, that's so. Rooms at the Station House, up stairs. *

☞Read the President's Message.

Astounding Development.—*Journal.*

Yes, who'd have believed it. On Wednesday last Constable Long waited upon Dr. Brewster, and summoned him to appear before Esq. Snare to answer to a charge against him for *defrauding* the United States. The old sinner confessed his guilt—paid a fine of five dollars and costs—and departed, uttering prayers for our future welfare—over the left.

Dull sale—Penny stamps—since Doctor Brewster's rate of Letter postage has been abolished.

Fat times—In every direction. Hope some of our friends may become disgusted with the quantity of sausage they may have on hand. We have nothing to butcher but a few corn crib Shanghais.

Information wanted—Of a certain S. T. Fulton, book agent and dealer in gift enterprises.

Broad Top Coal—Large quantities are daily passing over the Penna. Road, for eastern consumers.

As we expected—The *Journal* liars say that Mr. Gillam, acting postmaster at Coffee Run, informed them that he gave up all printed mail matter in the office, and that all, (with the exception of a single package,) *was taken.* Now, Mr. Gillam informs us that the *Journal* men *lie*—that he gave them no such information. Will they publish a statement of Mr. Gillam, over his name, as he is of their party; he certainly cannot object to making a public statement.

How to save a penny—Write your letter, enclose it in a newspaper, and pre-pay the paper with a one cent stamp. Instructions can be had from Doctor Brewster, at the rate of a half cent a lesson.

☞If Doctor Brewster mailed eight letters in one day, enclosed in as many *Huntingdon Journals*, pre-paying each paper with a one cent stamp, how much did he save?—If he mailed eight in one day, how many has he mailed since he has been in the printing business—and how much has he saved, *provided* he is not again waited upon by Constable Long.

Sausage.—A first article and a large mess, was presented to us by Mr. Robt. Woods, on Friday last. Bob is some on making sausage—he can't be beat.

☞Messrs. Saxton, Powell & Co., shipped from their mines during the month of November, three hundred thousand and twenty-four tons of coal. Quite a smart business!

How to Prepay your Letters with One Cent.—For further information call on Doctor Brewster, Editor of the Abolition Journal, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Mr. Buchanan's majority in North Carolina, is 10,155.

Appropriate Name.—In Saline County, Illinois, at the late election, the vote stood—Buchanan 1004, Fremont 41. That is getting up the Saline stream, and no mistake.

☞Mr. Buchanan polled 3,000 more votes in New Hampshire this year, than General Pierce did in 1852.

Hard to Swallow.—There is an oyster shell, it is said, owned by the University of Leydon, which weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. The oyster was swallowed whole by a Dutch girl.

☞The Abolitionists, in Bucks county, are circulating remonstrances for signatures against introduction of slavery into Pennsylvania! If things keep on at this rate, the Insane Asylum, at Harrisburg, will have to be greatly enlarged.

☞A negro, who gave his name as John C. Fremont, was committed to jail, says the Wheeling *Times*, for disorderly conduct.—This makes the third Fremont.

REPORT ON LUNAR INFLUENCE UPON AGRICULTURE.

[Published by a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.]

To the President and Members of the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon County:

The undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Lunar influences on Agriculture, Respectfully Report, That, deeming the subject one of great importance to the farming community, your committee have endeavored to give it that degree of attention which its importance merits.

When it is remembered that at least two thirds of all the persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture, as well as many of those who pursue mechanical avocations, regulate all their operations by the "signs" or position of the moon in the zodiacal constellations, or its place in regard to its own and the earth's orbit, it will at once be apparent that it is a matter of great importance whether there is any philosophy or science in this system of Moonology or whether it is but superstition and folly.

When you ask the believers in lunar influences upon vegetation, in the sense above indicated, for the reason for the faith that is in them, they refer you to the almanac, and there you may contemplate the figure of a man with outstretched limbs, surrounded by the ram, the bull, the twins, the crab and other animals of various degrees of ferocity, but the *rationale* they cannot give, for the almanac gives it not; but their ancestors from time immemorial looked to the "signs" and regulated their operations by them, and therefore, they, their sons and daughters go on in the same beaten track, in "blissful ignorance" whither it leads or why they go therein.

Your Committee believe that aside from the effects produced by the solar light which is reflected upon the earth by the moon she has no influence whatever upon vegetation. That light, as well as heat and moisture are indispensable to beautiful vegetable growth, is a fact too plain to be denied or successfully controverted. And that the increased (and perhaps the quality of) light reflected from the moon when her whole disk or a considerable part of it which is turned towards the earth is enlightened by the sun, has the effect of accelerating vegetable growth and the ripening of crops, are well attested by experience and in perfect accordance with natural philosophy. But this has nothing to do with the signs.

The moon being nearer to the earth than any other celestial body, and surpassed in splendor only by the great orb of day, she has excited the attention of astronomers in all ages. While her magnitude, motions and distance from the earth have been nicely calculated and made known to us by astronomers and mathematicians, they have told us nothing concerning her influence upon vegetation; and this simply, because they, in all their close observations and nice calculations, have never discovered any such influence. The moon, like other satellites and the planets, is an opaque body, and shines entirely by the light received from the sun. She revolves round her axis from the sun to the sun again in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds, and she takes exactly the same time to go around her orbit from new moon to new moon, and therefore constantly has the same side turned towards the earth, with a small variation called the libration of the moon.

The moon's phases. The sun illuminates one half of the moon at all times; and the amount of light which is reflected depends upon the relative position of the observer and the enlightened part of the moon. Thus, at the time of conjunction or new moon, the moon is between the earth and the sun, and that part of her face which is never seen from the earth is fully enlightened by the sun, and that part which is turned towards the earth is in darkness. Now, as the motion of the moon in her orbit exceeds the apparent motion of the sun by a little over twelve degrees in twenty-four hours, it follows that about four days after the new moon she will be seen a little east of the sun after he has sunk below the horizon. The convex part of the moon will be towards the place of the sun, and the horns towards the left hand. As she continues her course eastward a greater portion of her face towards the earth will become enlightened; and when she has removed ninety degrees eastward of the sun she will present the appearance of a semi-circle or half moon. And passing still towards the east, at the end of 14¾ days, she will be diametrically opposite to the sun and will rise above the eastern horizon as the sun sinks behind the western, a complete circle or *full moon*. The earth is now between the sun and the moon, and that half of her surface which is constantly turned towards the earth is wholly enlightened by the direct rays of the sun, and that half which is never seen from the earth is in darkness. Then, progressing still to the eastward, the moon becomes deficient on her western edge, and when again ninety degrees from the sun, she appears a semicircle with the convex side turned towards the sun; still continuing her course eastward, the deficiency on her western edge becomes greater, and she appears a crescent with the convex side towards the east; and in about 14½ days more she has made a complete lunation and again overtaken the sun. This shows all the phases of the moon, and the manner in which they are produced; and to our minds it is very apparent that these changes or appearances which are constantly and gradually taking place, can have no other effects than those produced by increased or diminished *light*.

Nodes of the moon, or the "up" and the "down" signs.—The nodes are the two opposite points where the orbit of the moon seems to intersect the ecliptic or the apparent path of the earth. But this intersection is merely *imaginary*, the earth moving around the sun at a distance of 95,000,000 of miles, and the moon around the earth at a distance of 240,000 miles, or less than a quarter of a million of miles. The orbit of the moon is inclined to that of the earth at a variable angle, the medium of which is 5° 9'.— The nodes make a complete retrograde revolution from any point of the ecliptic to the same again in 19 years.—This is called the cycle of the moon, after which the new and the full moons &c. fall upon the same days of the month that they did at the beginning of the period. If the weather depended upon the changes of the moon, every nineteenth year would have the same sort of weather at all corresponding seasons. An almanac nineteen years old would suit for this year and inform us of all the changes of the moon and the consequent changes of the weather. But this is a slight digression.

The node where the moon seems to ascend from the south to the north side of the ecliptic is called the ascending node, and the almanacs make it the "up sign," and the opposite point where the moon appears to descend from the north to the south is called the descending node—the down sign. In astronomy these nodes are sometimes called the north node and the south node, and sometimes the dragon's head and the dragon's tail.

If we take two large rings of nearly equal size and place the one within the other so that the one half of the one will be above and the other half below the other ring, at an angle of about five degrees, the one ring will represent the orbit of the earth and the other that of the moon.—The two points of intersection are the nodes. The earth revolves around one of these rings or orbits annually and the moon around the other monthly. When the moon, passing around her orbit, crosses the point of intersection, (or an imaginary line drawn from the one point of intersection to the other) from the south to the north side of the ecliptic, she is in the ascending node—in the "up sign,"—and when she reaches the opposite point she is in the descending node—the "down sign." The moon is therefore continually alternating from the one node to the other, being about one half the time above and the other half below the orbit of the earth; but in reality all the time millions of miles from the one side or the other of the earth's orbit.

Now, if any one can suppose that the *attraction* of the moon can draw up or press down objects upon the earth, such as roofs of buildings, fences, flax or manure spread, &c., that effect must be apparent in about two weeks, for that is the length of time that the moon continues in each of these signs. After that time, the attraction still existing, there would be an alternate drawing up and pressing down as long as the moon shall wax and wane. The believers in the signs have never yet discovered how soon the effects of the moon upon objects affected become visible; but they do not generally look for those effects as soon as the moon has passed from the one sign into the other.

The zodiacal signs. The zodiac is a broad circle in the heavens, extending in breadth from the tropic of capricorn to the tropic of cancer. It is about sixteen degrees in width. The ecliptic is situated in the middle of the zodiac. The zodiac contains the twelve constellations or signs through which the sun passes in his apparent annual course. This circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and these again into minutes and seconds.

The prevalent opinion among learned men is, that the figures in the signs or constellations of the zodiac, are descriptive of the seasons of the year, and that they are hieroglyphics to represent some remarkable event or occurrence in each month. Thus, no productions being more useful to the Chaldeans, than lambs, calves and kids, and they generally being brought forth in the spring of the year, these distinguished that season. Their flocks were increased, and the ram was considered a fit representation of the month in which this occurred. Their herds were increased and the bull became emblematical of this. And the goats being the most prolific, they were represented by the figure of the twins. Thus we have Aries, the ram, Taurus, the bull, and Gemini, the twins, as the representatives of the spring of the year—the figures of the spring signs. When the sun enters the constellation of Cancer, he discontinues his progress towards the north pole, and begins to move back towards the south pole, and this retrograde motion is represented by the crab, which travels backwards. The heat which usually follows in the next month, (July,) is represented by the Lion, an animal remarkable for its fierceness, and which, at this season of the year, was frequently impelled by thirst, to leave the sandy desert, and make its appearance on the banks of the Nile. In the next month, harvest commences in that country, and as damsels are generally set to glean in the fields, like Ruth in the field of Boaz, this season is represented by a Virgin holding a sheaf of wheat in her hand. The sun next enters Libra, at which time the days and nights are equal, and observe an equilibrium, like a Balance. So we have the Lion, the Virgin, and the Balance for the summer signs. Autumn, in ancient times, produced an abundance of fruit, (perhaps of inferior quality,) and brought with it a variety of diseases. This season is therefore represented by the Scorpion, which wounds with a sting in his tail as he recedes. The sun enters the next constellation at the fall of the leaf, when the fields are cleared of the crops, and the season for hunting commences. The stars which mark the sun's track in this month, are represented by the huntsman or Archer, with his bow and arrows and other weapons of destruction. The sun, passing into the next constellation, reaches the winter solstice, and commences ascending towards the north. This season is therefore represented by the wild Goat, which delights in climbing and ascending the mountain in search of his food, which was considered emblematical of the ascent of the sun. The next sign, Aquarius, the water-bearer, pouring water out of an urn, is emblematical of the wet, dreary, and uncomfortable season of winter. The last of the zodiacal signs is a couple of Fishes, representing the fishing season.

In the time of the oldest astronomers, the equinoctial points were in Aries and Libra; but the signs which were then in conjunction with the sun, when he was in the equinox, are now 30 degrees, or a whole sign eastward of it; so that Aries is now in Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, &c.

The signs are the invention of the ancients, and like that system of fables styled mythology, they had their origin in superstitious and idolatrous notions. The Chaldeans probably, are entitled to the credit, such as it is, of imagining that certain groups of stars resembled certain animals, such as the bear, the dog, the serpent, &c., and the Egyptians worshipped the host of heaven under the most of these imaginary figures, particularly the signs of the zodiac. They also worshipped the sun under the name of *Osiris*, imagining it a proper representative of the Deity, shedding light and heat over the universe. And as the moon received her light from the sun, she was esteemed a female divinity, and honors were paid her, as such, under the name of *Isis*. The overflowing of the Nile, which occurred periodically, was particularly beneficial to the land of Egypt, and as that river always began to swell at the rising of Sirius, the most brilliant of the fixed stars, they had a special veneration for the dog star, as if its influence had brought about the overflow of the Nile, and the consequent fertility of the soil.

The Greeks displaced some of the figures of the Chaldean constellations, and placed in their stead such images as had reference to their own history. The same thing was done by the Romans; and hence, some of the accounts given of the signs of the zodiac and of the constellations, are contradictory and involved in fable.

Such is the history of the signs of the zodiac in a condensed form. These constellations and signs were clusters of stars which marked the position of the sun in the heavens, and were called the "*station houses*" of the sun.— They are twelve in number, containing each 30 degrees, and the sun was about a month in passing through each of them. When we consider that in the days of their origin, chronometers and almanacs had no existence, and astronomy was in its infancy, we cannot but admire the beauty of the system as well as appreciate its utility. It made a magnificent time piece of the star spangled canopy, and the hosts of heaven pointed out the length of days, months and years. What a perversion it is, then, to make these signs or constellations the "station houses" of the *moon* as she passes around the earth. It converts them into food for superstition and ignorance, and they carry with them a train of inconveniences. The moon's transit through the signs is rapid, occupying but a little over two days in each, and the almanac makers place her in one sign two days or three days as best suits their convenience, without regard to fractions of days.

For example: the sign is in the Crab for two or three days, according to the almanac, and although the weather may be fine, and the field in excellent order, the farmer who *consults the moon* will not sow or plant in that inauspicious sign. Or the sign is in Virgo, sometimes called the "Posey Girl," and everything then sown or planted, will expend all its energy in blossoms, on account of that girl's propensity for flowers. And equally good logic is employed in behalf of all the other signs. What folly!

The believer in moonology will no doubt be gratified to learn that when the moon's position is between the earth and any of the zodiacal signs, the stars composing that sign are so immensely far from both the earth and the moon, that they cannot possibly have any influence whatever, upon the earth or any of the operations of the inhabitants of the earth! The fixed stars nearest the earth are at an inconceivable distance. It may be stated to be more than twenty billions of miles; but the common mind can form no adequate conception of such distance. We may acquire some faint idea of the immense distance of the nearest of the fixed stars from the earth, by considering that the sun is 95,000,000 of miles from the earth, and that the nearest of the fixed stars is 212,000 times farther distant. A cannon ball flying with a uniform velocity, 500 miles every hour, would require four millions and five hundred and ninety-five thousand years before it could move from one of those stars to the earth; and the different stars of the same constellations may be at still greater distances from each other. Such immensity of space is bewildering to the ordinary mind; but these considerations show plainly that the moon's position in regard to any of the constellations, can have no influence upon the earth, which is but as an atom in the universe.

In conclusion, your committee would state that the facts embodied in this report, are such as are agreed upon by astronomers and mathamaticians—such as are found in the lessons intended for the schools; but your committee do not expect this report to meet with much favor from a large portion of the community. Indeed, truth is never more unpalatable, than when she brushes away from the mind, a long cherished fallacy, and exposes error in all its naked deformity. Many will not believe that they have all their lives been in error. They cannot make up their minds to surrender their whole stock of "*knowledge.*"— They will hold on to their *blind* faith, and continue to regulate their labors and their lives by the signs. But we trust there are others in whom the presentation of well established truth—matters-of-fact and of calculation and observation, will *awaken reflection*—that they will see the folly and superstition of the signs, and be ready to follow the teachings of *reason*. The scriptures speak of husbandry—of plowing, digging, manuring—of planting and sowing—and of the early and the latter rain—but not a word of any signs to regulate the husbandman in any of his labors And Solomon, who was esteemed a wise man in his day, was entirely ignorant of the signs which some of our modern Solomons understand so well, for he is profoundly silent on the subject, although he says. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not which will prosper, either this or that, &c." Is it not time that the agriculturist should emerge from the superstition which has so long enveloped him, and follow the advice of Solomon, instead of the devices of the Egyptians and Chaldeans?

Facts and arguments might be adduced to show that all the effects attributed to the influence of the moon, could be accounted for, on truly philosophical and scientific principles, but they would swell this report, which is already sufficiently extended, beyond endurable bounds, and we therefore forbear.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THEO. H. CREMER,
THOS. F. STEWART,
R. McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞Every Reader☜

Will please notice the advertisement descriptive of Mr. Sears' Pictorial Family Bible, and send for the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

☞To the uninitiated in the great art of Selling Books, we would say, that we present a scheme for money making, far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

☞Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address, (post-paid,)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 William Street, New York.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. Prettyman respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2.01 P. M., and 8.34 A. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Hopewell, on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of Henry McManigill. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. Roman's Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, Dec. 8.—Flour market dull, with little or no inquiry, and standard and mixed brands freely offered at $6 50@6 62½ ₱ bbl., without sales. There is a limited demand for the supply of the city retail trade at $6 62½@8.-25 ₱ bbl., as in quality. Rye Flour inactive at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

Wheat dull with only a moderate supply. Sales 5,000 bu. good and prime Southern and Penn'a red at 150@152c. ₱ bu. White held at at 160@163c. ₱ bu. without sales. Rye steady at 89c. ₱ bu. Corn in better demand and firmer. Sales 8,000 bu good Southern yellow at 67c@68c ₱ bu afloat, including a lot of new and old mixed at 62@63c., a lot of new yellow at 58c., and 800 bu. old white on private terms. Oats are steady and in moderate request. Sales 5,000 bu. prime Delaware at 44c ₱ bu.

Dr. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

MARRIED.

At the Franklin House, in Huntingdon, on the evening of the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr. Henry G. Wise, and Miss Mary J. Headings, all of Mifflin co.

On the morning of the 4th day of December inst., at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, by David Snare, Esq., Mr. Jacob S. Fink, to Miss Susannah Berkstresser, both of Liberty township, Bedford county, Pa.

AN EXHIBITION will be given by the Huntingdon Male School No. 1, in Court House, on Christmas Eve, 1856. Doors open at 6, Exercises to commence at 6½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cts. The proceeds of the exhibition to be strictly applied to the enlarging of the Library, belonging to said school. The Huntingdon Band will enliven the exercises.

F. H. LANE, Teacher.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

ADAM BIGHAM'S ESTATE.—John Scott, the Auditor appointed to distribute the assets in the hands of David Hicks, Administrator of Adam Bigham, dec'd, to and among those persons entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, January 8, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in said fund are notified to plesent their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

JOHN SCOTT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

Dissolution of Partnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Glasgow & Steel, has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

WILLIAM GLASGOW,
WM. I. STEEL.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

☞The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.

Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—I will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, December 31st, 1856, at the 'FRANKLIN HOUSE,' in the borough of Huntingdon, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

Lot No. 71 in said borough, fronting on Hill street, and extending back to Rail Road street, having a large two-story BRICK TAVERN HOUSE, good stabling, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Christian Couts. It has been kept for many years as a public house, has an extensive patronage and an excellent location for that business.

Also—Four adjoining lots, fronting each 50 feet on Church street—one of them a corner lot fronting on Franklin street, in said borough.

Also—A contingent reversionary interest to the one undivided third of a Lot in said borough, adjoining John Westbrook on the west, Presbyterian Parsonage lot on the east, having a two-story FRAME DWELLing thereon, being the interest devised to George Gwin by the last will and testament of Patrick Gwin, dec'd.

Terms will be made easy, and announced on day of sale.

JOHN SCOTT.
Assignee of George Gwin.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS.—To Persons out of Employment..—An Elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family! ☞Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜

Wanted—Agents in every section of the United States and Canada, to circulate Sears' Large Type Quarto Bible, For Family Use—Entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, with about one thousand Engravings!!

This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become the family bible of the American people.

☞The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. It will be sold by subscription only.

☞Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

☞Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. ☞On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

☞Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.

☞In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a Public Benefit, and receive a Fair Compensation for their labor.

☞Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post-paid.)

ROBERT SEARS.
181 William Street, New York.

Dec. 10, 1856.

BROKE JAIL—Twenty Dollars Reward.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at Huntingdon, of SAMUEL IRVIN, who broke jail on the evening of the 2d inst.—Said Irvin is about 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, white hair, curly at the ends, stout built—had on a cloth cap half worn, brown frock coat and dark pants.

GRAFFUS MILLER.
Sheriff.

December 3, 1856.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—The subscriber has just received a few bushels of fresh Osage Orange Seed direct from Texas, which he will sell at the rate of Six Dollars per peck for a peck or more, or one dollar per pound. A pound of seed will produce plants enough to set 50 rods of fence. It must be evident to every farmer how much better he would be off if he had living fences, which he can have in this way at much less cost than the post and rail. JOHN S. ISETT.

Spruce Creek, December 3, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 24TH OF DECEMBER, 1856, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land of John McCahan, Christian Couts, Samuel Fridley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoemaker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, on which there are about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, good well of water, &c.—Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, and is bounded by Stone Creek on the east.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third thereof within one year thereafter with interest, the remaining one third at and immediately after the decease of Catharine M. Gwin widow of said deceased—the purchaser paying to the said widow annually and regularly, during her natural life, the legal interest on the said one third part; to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

JAMES GWIN,
Guardian of the minor children of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, and Attorney for Charles A. Gwin.

Huntingdon, December 3, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

SMITHFIELD GROUND RENTS.—My Book of Ground Rents, and some Promissory Notes, are placed in the hands of Alex. Port, Esq., for collection. Those who neglect paying before the 25th December inst., will be proceeded against immediately thereafter.

MARGARET DAVIS.

December 3, 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to distribute the balance in the hands of Alexander Port, administrator of James McCartney Saukey, deceased, amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons interested may attend and present their claims, &c.

JOHN REED, Auditor.

FRY'S CHRISTMAS & New Year's PRESENTS. A very rich assortment of elegant and useful goods of the newest European Productions. 128 ARCH Street, above Philadelphia.

FRY'S Writing Desks, Papeteres, Jewell Cases, Work Boxes, &c., warranted manufactured in our own work shop, from materials seasoned to suit the climate. 128 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia.

FRY'S Dressing Cases of wood or leather, for travelling or home use, are all fitted with articles of real utility and warranted Cutlery, the largest assortment in the city to select from. 128 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia.

FRY'S Cabas, Satchells, Portmoniaes, Travelling Bags, Etouis Cases, Scissors in Cases, Portfolio's, Segar Cases, &c., as low as similar goods can be purchased in the United States. 128 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia. December 3, 1856.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, AND CULTIVATOR ALMANAC FOR 1857—Embellished with *One Hundred and Forty-two* Engravings, and containing *One Hundred and Forty-four* large duodecima pages. By John J. Thomas, Author of the "American Fruit Culturist," "Farm Implements," &c. Albany, N. Y.: Luther Tucker & Son.

The subjects treated in this volume, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calender pages, calculated for the Meridians of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, as given in previous issues, include, among others, the following:

I. LAYING OUT FARMS.—(Six Engravings.)
1. General Rules to be Observed.
2. Plan for the Division of a Farm.
3. D. D. T. Moore's Farm and Buildings.
4. Farm Management and Capital.

II. FARM HOUSES.—(Fourteen Engravings.)
1. The Art of Planning them.
2. Design for a One-Story Farm House.
3. Design for a Plain Farm House.
4. Design for a Square Farm House.
5. A Bracketted Symmetrical Farm House.
6. A Village or Suburban House.

III. FARM IMPLEMENTS.—(Forty-one Engravings.)
1. Plows—for Different Soils—Side Hill and Subsoil.
2. Harrows and Cultivators.
3. Planters and Sowers for Seeds, Corn, Grain, &c.
4. Mowing Machines—Wood's and Ketchum's.
5. Horse Hay and Grain Rakes.
6. Horse Pitch Fork.
7. Washing Machines.
8. Feed Mixer.
9. Corn Shellers.
10. Dederick's Hay Press.
11. Wood's Portable Engine.
12. Vose's Ox Yoke.
13. Cider Mills for Vinegar Factories.

IV. FRUIT CULTURE.—(Twenty-two Engravings.)
1. Laying Out and Planting a Fruit Garden.
2. Laying Out Orchards.
3. Mulching and Deep Planting.
4. Dwarf Pear Trees.
5. Notes on Fruit Culture—including *Twenty-two* short articles, and many invaluable facts and suggestions.
6. Culture of the Raspberry.
7. Culture of the Blackberry.

V. ORNAMENTAL PLANTING AND PLANTS.
(Sixteen Engravings.)
1. Half Hardy Trees and Flowering Shrubs.
2. Herbaceous Perennials.
3. Climbing Annuals.
4. Perennials for Lawns.

VI. ROCK WORK AND RUSTIC STRUCTURES.
(Twenty-three Engravings.)
1. Artificial Rock Work.
2. Rustic Seats and Structures.

VII. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
1. Measures of Length and Surface.
2. Tables of Specific Gravities, Weights, &c.
3. Contents and Size of Cisterns.
4. Velocity of Wind.

VIII. FARM AND GARDEN ECONOMY.
Sixteen Engravings.)
1. Preparing Soil for Gardens.
2. Valuable Miscellaneous Facts.
3. Packing Trees and Plants.
4. Propagation by Cuttings.
5. *Subhastory Burning.*
6. To Prevent Wheat from Sprouting.
7. Mice-Gnawed Trees.

IX. DOMESTIC ANIMALS—(Three Engravings.)
1. Food Consumed by Different Animals.
2. Doctoring Sick Animals, with Rules for Preserving their Health, and Remedies for the more common Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
3. Apparatus for Shearing Sheep.

X. MISCELLANEOUS—(One Engraving.)
1. Presence of Mind.
2. The Great Tree—*Sequoia Gigantea.*
3. Supports for Lightning Rods.
4. Paints and Whitewash for Barns.

It will be seen from the foregoing abstract of the contents of the Register for 1857, that it embraces as great and valuable a variety as either of its predecessors. Numbers 1 and 2, for 1855 and 1856, are no less useful now than the day they were issued, and the contents of No. 3 are of equally permanent interest.

Price, Twenty-five Cents for single copies—One Dollar for Five—Two Dollars per Dozen. Those who order, will express *particularly the No. they wish*, to prevent mistakes. we will send to each member of a Club of Four, copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Register for Two Dollars.

Large sales of the Register for 1857 can be effected in almost every neighborhood, which we will endeavor to render profitable to any who will engage in it. Address letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to

LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
Albany, N. Y.

December 3, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of JOHN HENDERSON, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors.

Nov. 5, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. Morrison of Pittsburg.

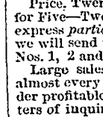
Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soa

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
Allaquippa.....	{ One trip a day. }	.....Arrive.....11.08
Riddelsburg.....		.....“.....11.00
	A. M.	
Saxton.....Leave.....	6.30	.....“.....10.43
Fishers' Summit.....	“.....6.46	.....“.....10.28
Rough & Ready.....	“.....7.04	.....“.....10.07
Coffee Run.....	“.....7.12	.....“.....9.59
Marklesburg.....	“.....7.28	.....“.....9.42
Pleasant Grove.....	“.....7.42	.....“.....9.30
M'Connellstown.....	“.....7.50	.....“.....9.20
Huntingdon.....Arrive.....	8.05	.....Leave.....9.00
	P. M.	
Allaquippa.....Leave.....	11.30	{ Stay all night at Saxton. }
Riddelsburg.....	“.....11.56	
Arrive	12.12	P. M.
Saxton.....Leave.....	12.20	.....Arrive.....5.44
Fishers' Summit.....	“.....12.40	.....“.....5.24
Rough & Ready.....	“.....12.50	.....“.....5.04
Coffee Run.....	“.....1.00	.....“.....4.54
Marklesburg.....	“.....1.16	.....“.....4.38
Pleasant Grove.....	“.....1.28	.....“.....4.26
M Connellstown.....	“.....1.38	.....“.....4.16
Huntingdon.....Arrive.....	2.00	.....Leave.....4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

THREE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—

—A FARM of ninety acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1¼ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856–tf.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1855. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE,

Nov. 12, 1856. President.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL,

takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Alleghany or Railroad street.

Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debargo Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a Variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN [illegible], late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE HENRY,

Oct. 15, 1856. Administrator.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept19) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS,

of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Nathan Scofield, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.—All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them to me for settlement.

ROBERT LOTT, Administrator.

October 27, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.—

By virtue of the Will of James Campbell, dec'd, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the town of Marklesburg, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1856, at 11 o'clock a. m., ONE HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, situated on the corner of Bedford and R. R. Street, measuring sixty feet in front on Bedford street, and extending back on R. R. street one hundred and sixty feet, with a large weather-boarded frame two-story House, with a store house attached to it; the buildings together measuring 60 feet in front on Bedford street, running back along R. R. street 40 feet. There is also on the premises a good stable and large corn crib, with a good well of never failing water convenient to the house.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand or at the making of the deed, and one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, the interest to be paid half yearly, and the payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

ALEXANDER PORT,

Surviving Administrator of James Campbell, dec'd.

October 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the Estate of ENOCH CHILCOTE, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to DAVID BERKSTRESSER,

October 1, 1856. Administrator.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—

PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP

WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,...	$25 00
Gold Lepines,...	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,...	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,...	9 00
Superior Quartiers,...	7 00
Gold Spectacles,...	7 00
Fine Silver do...	1 50
Gold Bracelets,...	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,...	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,...	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,...	1 00
Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.	

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856–1y.

HROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY

STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN GARDNER, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present *them duly authenticated for settlement.*

JEREMIAH GARDNER,

Oct. 8, 1856.* Administrator.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having located himself in the borough of Huntingdon intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Hampson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—

JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

MORE MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

—A few more enterprising and active young men can find immediate employment, by which they can make $600 or $1,000 a year, to act as agents for several new and popular works just published exclusively for agents and not for sale in bookstores. We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from $15 to $20 a week. Those who wish to engage in this pleasant and profitable business, will, for particulars, etc., address, C. L. DERBY & CO.,

Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers,

Sandusky City, Ohio.

Editors of Newspapers, by giving the above and following three insertions and calling attention to it, and sending a copy containing it, will receive any three of the following works:

Life of Josephine, by Headly, $1.25; Life of Lafayette, do., $1.25; Life of Napoleon, do., $1.25; Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life, $1.25; Life of Mary and Martha Washington, $1.50; Odd Fellows Amulet, $1.

Any person wishing any of the above books can have them sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the above retail price. Address, C. L. DERBY & CO.

Oct. 8, 1856.–3t

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE

KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.—Patented Nov. 20, 1855.—This mill occupies about 2½ feet by 3 feet, and is 4 feet high, weighing 370 pounds, and is worked by hand or horse power, and goes very easily. Two men can make from 6 to 12 barrels of Cider in a day, if the directions are followed.

For sale, at the manufacturers prices, by Messrs. Taylor and Greiner, Huntingdon, Agents. Price $40.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, that the undersigned has been appointed Collector of Assessment No. 7 of said Company, and that he will soon call on said members for the amounts due by them respectively. ROBERT GOSHORN.

October 15, 1856.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN SNYDER, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH McCOY,

D. H. CAMPBELL.

Oct. 15, 1856.* Administrators.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.

—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER,

or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

[July 8, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—

For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No Humbug in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS. 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.–1m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—

Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN

has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN

FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856–1m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS-NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856–3m.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS

AT AN OLD STAND.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.

Huntingdon, Oct, 1, 1856.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and

RETAIL.—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.

September 3, 1856–3m.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market square, Huntingdon, Pa.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

WHAT CAN WOMAN DO?—This

long expected book by T. S. ARTHUR, is now ready for Agents and Canvassers. It is having an immense sale, and is considered one of his best efforts. In it will be found Mr. Arthur's views on the vexed question of

WOMAN'S RIGHTS,

and what she can do as SISTER, WIFE and MOTHER.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of the price, $1.00. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

48 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. We publish all Mr. Arthur's New Books. Send for our list, and terms to Agents. October 15, 1856.

GAS! GAS LIGHTS ARE COMING.

—And so are J. & W. SAXTON—

Not with Gas, but with an entire new and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Wood and Willow Ware, and every article usually kept in a country store. We have one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS ever offered to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and are determined to sell lower than can be purchased at any other House east of the Alleghany. Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact. We will sell our old stock at cost, and a great deal under cost. Don't forget to call at "THE METROPOLITAN" before purchasing at any other house. We also purchase and store grain, and it is admitted by all that we have the safest place of unloading grain in town. All kinds produce taken in Exchange for Goods. J. & W. SAXTON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS:

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 00 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side.) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO.

174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.

September 3, 1856–3m.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.

—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW

MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Alleghany street, at the Broad-Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned

having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

THE COMING HOLIDAYS!—Great

PREPARATIONS! WM. T. FRY, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and residents of Huntingdon and vicinity for their very liberal patronage, and anticipating all increased demand for articles of his own Manufacture and Importation, has made extensive preparations to supply the same, in his stock *surpassed by none in the city, and to which he is constantly receiving additions from Europe of the newest styles,)* can always be found a choice selection of articles suitable for Bridal, Birthday and Holiday Presents, of the most *recherche* and *unique* description, comprising in part Rich Dressing Cases, Writing Desk, Cabas, Fans, Bronze Bisque and Parian Figures, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, and a rich variety of the useful and ornamental in Ormolu, Bronze, Shell, Mosaic, Papier Mache, &c. Also, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles.

WM. T. FRY,

128 ARCH Street, (opposite the Theatre) Philadelphia.

October 1, 1856–3m.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia,

August 20, 1856-3m.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL

wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and parlor-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings